FRUIT CULTURE.

What Fruits are Best Adapted to our CHmate and What are the Best Methods

By Hon. W. D. Johnson, of Marion, before it State Agricultural and Mechanical Society. After God created man and gave him "dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowls of the air, and everything that moveth upon the earth," he gave him, as his first gift, "every herb-bearing seed, and every tree in the which was the fruit of the tree yielding seed," which includes fruit in its strict, technical sense of every description, thereby showing the estimate

fruit in its strict, technical sense of every description, thereby showing the estimate which He placed upon it as a gift to our race—a source of continual enjoyment, health and profit, or as Webster defines it to be, "whatever is produced for the enjoyment of man or animals by the processes of vegetable seed"—one of the leading articles of our existence, giving comfort, health and vigor to our constitutions; it being a well established fact that that part of the population in any country which habitually uses fruits of the best quality are the most vigorous and live the longest, and are the most active in whatever pursuits they are engaged, and also that a liberal supply of fruit is highly beneficial to stock of all kinds.

The love of fruits may be said to be universal, and no home without a liberal supply of them is such a home as every owner of even a few acres of land should have for the enjoyment of himself and family, and without such supply he need not be surprised that his children do not love their home as they should, and that they find more pleasure at other places, or to find them committing petty thefts in the fruit gardens of his neighhefts in the fruit gardens of his neigh should not only be sufficient for the family, but also for all the operatives employed upon the farm, not only because they contribute to their health, and keep

ployed upon the farm, not only because they contribute to their health, and keep them contentedly at home, but they attach them to the place, and in the way the very best labor is secured and permanently retained. And an abundant supply of fruit should be supplied for a large part of the year to the hogs and other stock on the farm, not only because it contributes to their health and growth, but because it is furnished at less expense than any other kind of food.

The cultivation of fruits, especially the finer kinds, is extremely factorating, as the study of Nature in any of the branches always is, and is highly improving to the intellects of those engaged in it, in determining the aspect and solf in which each fruit succeeds best; in the various ways of abstracting from the soil all excessive moisture; in the various processes by which the soil is adapted to the different kinds of fruit to be grown upon it in the different methods and times of planting seeds and putting out tress and vines, reference always being had to the ease and success of the subsequent cultivation; in the improvement of old varieties by skillful culture or in the production of new and improved ones either by the tion; in the improvement of old varieties by skillful culture or in the production of new and improved once either by the system of amelioration as practiced by Van Mous of Belgium, or that of cross-breeding or hybridizing as practiced by Knight of England, and Dr. Wiley of Chester, S. C.; in selecting the best kinds of fruits of different sorts ripening at the same time for each period of the entire fruit season; in selecting the kinds which are best suited to the soil and climate in which they are to be grown: in the study are best suited to the soil and climate in which they are to be grown; in the study of the peculiarities and habits of all the fruits which are regarded as worthy of general cultivation or peculiarly suited to any particular location; in the use of the knife in giving the best form and the most vigor to the trees grown, thereby producing early fruiting and longovity to the trees, and in every respect producing the best results attainable—furnish just such habits and methods of thought as every man who is engaged in agriculas every man who is engaged in agricu ture, in any of its departments, possess, because it enables him to bring up his soil to the highest etate of cultivation to study and ascertain the peculiarties and habits of the various crops grewn by him, producing the best results to produce and improve the various seed sown by him, and in properly barvesting the crops produced, and I might add, in the selection and management of all the stock raised on the farm. And also I might add, without fear of contradiction, the farm. might add, without fear of contradiction, that the farmer who during the entire year supplies himself and those who are dependent on him with a good supply of good fruits is a good agriculturist in all its departments. A successful fruit-grower cannot be a poor farmer. The cultivation of fruits always keep peace with a high state of cultivation of a people and improves the tastes not only of those engaged in it but of the entire pecule, as is everywhere apparent and is fulple, as is everywhere apparent and is ful-y illustrated by the results at Vineland in the State of New Jersey where "the encouragement of fruit growing and gar-dening in connection with general farm-ing constitutes one of the conditions of the nettlement," and has greatly contributed

ttlement," and has greatly contributed to the success of the enterprise. The first thing to be done by the fruit-grower is to select a suitable piece of land. For the cultivation of most fruits a deep clay loam is best, but the pear and the grape require a deep, porous soil in which the roots can run deeply with in which the roots can run deeply without coming in contact with water. They
are more sensitive to atmospherice hanges than any of the fruits ordinarily
grown by us, and hence the importance
of their roots growing deeply. In growing fruits in this climate, especially the
more tender ones, a northern aspect is
important, as trees are injured not so
much by the extrame cold as by the rapid
thawing and expansion of the sur and much by the extreme cold as by the rapid thawing and expansion of the sap and thereby rupturing the wood vessels, and the blooming is delayed by a northern aspect and thereby sometimes a crop of fruit is saved.

To successful fruit-growing the plat of land ought to be naturally well drained, and if not, the first thing to be done is to make it so by covered drains. It has

make it so by covered drains. It has been said that the pear tree cannot bear to have its feet in water, and it might be dded that none of our fruit-bearing added that none of our fruit-bearing trees, vines or plants can be healthy and vigorous in laud that is not properly drained, and by thorough drainage the growing and fruit maturing season is lengthened, thereby supplying the early fruits earlier and ripening late fruits which would otherwise not mature, beades improving the character of all the fruits grown. If the stumps have not all been removed let it at most he done as removed, let it at once be done, as entire plat of land should be deeply and therearthly broken up, and then the hole digging for setting out the trees would be a small matter. The land should be thereaghly manured with compests of lime, wood mold and muck or with awerings from the yard, or with well-roised stable manure, the quantity to be applied to be in proportion to the depth to which the land has been broken, as done broken, as

the manuring is heavy. Do not be afraid of making the land

The fruit garden in our climate should contain at least the strawberry, the plum, the fig. the spife, the pear, the peach, the grape, the mulberry and nut trees, the two last in a separate inclosure, and with the last in a separate inclosure, and with a little care and attention many of the kinds leas suited to the climate might be added. Each tree, vine and plant showing to the grower by its peculiarities that it is true to name, and that the growth and form is as near perfect as the most skilful management could make it, all covered over during the early spring with bloom of various colors, tints and hues, which are ornamental in the highest digree; then come in attecession the rich luscious fruits, each kind in its season seeming to surpass in appearance and the exquisiteness of its flavor all that preceded it, giving pleasure, refinement and health to those who share its blessings, surpassing the fabled apples of Hesperides, guarded by the hundred headed dragon, and should lead us to adore the God who so richly supplies us with good things of His bounty, and grateful to the men whom He has used as His sepents in producing from the choke pear of the men whom He has used as His sepents in producing from the choke pear of the woods the magnificent Bartlette and exquisitely flavored Sickle pear, which has been largely effected within the last century, and there is no telling or even imagining what may be atchieved within the next century. God, indeed, loves to assist man in all his efforts to improve his blessings.

I have tirown out some ideas about the selection of a site for a carbeard with the centuring the character of a site for a carbeard with the centuring the character of a site for a carbeard with the character of a site for a carbeard with the character of a site for a carbeard with the character of a site for a carbeard with the character of a site for a carbeard with the character of a site for a carbeard with the character of a site for a carbeard with the character of a site for a carbeard with t The fruit garden in our climate should contain at least the strawberry, the plum, the fig. the apple, the pear, the peach, the grape, the mulberry and nut trees, the two last in a separate inclosure, and with a little care and attention many of the kinds less suited to the climate might be added. Each tree, vine and plant showing to the grower by its peculiarities that it is true to name, and that the growth and form is as near perfect as the most skilful management could make it, all covered over during the early spring with

blessings.

I have thrown out some ideas about the selection of a site for an orchard, the general preparation of the soil, the different kinds of fruits which should be cultivated, and the advantages and pleasures connected with fruit raising, and I now come to the selection of the varieties of the different kinds to be planted, reference being had to the appearence and in America, and succeeds better in the now come to the selection of the varieties of the different kinds to be planted, reference being had to the appearence and quality of the fruit, the object for which it is produced, whether for home consumption or for distant markets, or for the stock farm, and especially for having a liberal supply of different kinds of every period of the year, and of not leaving an over supply at any one period. I will attempt to suggest the varieties. My advice is to furnish the Lindleys, of North Carolina, the Berckmans, of Georgia, or the Summers, of Sonth Carolina, with a full description of the plat of land, prepared as above directed, which you intend devoting exclusively to fruit raising, and leave it to them to select and furnish the trees, vines and plants with the intention of carrying out the objects above suggested, and leave it to them to suggest where and how each should be planted. You will then have the fruits just as you need them, and the orchard exhibiting skill, experience and design. Don't buy trees from these men who go exhibiting skill, experience and design.

Don't buy trees from those men who go
about over the country with their highly
colored plates and catalogues, who as
a general thing, know nothing about
fruits, but can in a few moments furnish
can with the vary heat trees you want all

or excessive growth, especially late in the

colored plates and catalogues, who as a general thing, know nothing about fruits, but can it as few moments furnish you with the very best tees you want all property lacelled.

The holes in which trees are to be planted should be from three to four feet in diameter, and should be from the total three in the same three in the same three in diameter, and should be from the total three in the same three in diameter, and should be from the total three in the same three in diameter, and should be from the whold the same three in the same three in diameter, and should be from the whold the filled with rich wood moid or rich scrapings from the jams of the fences, and plant the frees in such way that when the dirt fully settles down they will stand no deeper than they stood in the nursery; for if they are they will not be give to grow till they three out from their bodies a new setol growing, or as they saw sometimes called, breathing roots, and in that way the growth filled to receive the property of the trees abound be carefully cut off with a sharp knife and the roots should be carefully spread out as they would naturally grow, and the tops of the trees should be carefully cut off with a sharp knife and the roots should be carefully spread out as they would naturally grow, and the tops of the trees should be carefully cut back so as to make 'them correspond with the reduced condition of the roots, and thereby the proper, equilibrium of the two may be preserved. The lower limbs in this climate should not have still the should be soft trees more than from two and one-half to three feet from the grown, and the boys of the two may be preserved. The lower three three in the strength of the same three trees are more than a from two and one-half to three feet from the grown and the same trees are made to the roots, and thereby the proper, equilibrium of the country were in the form the peach and some others will be killed where the sun atrikes them from 12 to 'clock, and in addition to that the favor of the fruits always a

much new wood should not be produced after it is too late for it to fully mature. When the trees are small root crops and vegetables may be grown between them, but no crop that will shade them; and no kind of small grain should ever be sown amongst them, as is very apparent from the appearance of the trees, not only when the crop is gathered, but long afterwards, and if the grain he sowed more than one year the trees commence dying out. After the trees commence dying out. After the trees commence bearing well the whole land, with a liberal supply of manure, should be devo-

from its supposed greater liability to blight when it is forced by high manuring and cultivation. I omitted to mention, in selecting a site for a fruit garden, one matter which I regard as being very important, that is never select one where the same kind of fruits were grown before, because it is difficult to get the trees to live, and if they do live they never do so well, whether it is because the rotten roots are poisonous to the trees to be encouraged to occupy never do so well, whether it is because the rotten roots are poisonous to the trees or because some element or elements important to their health and growth have been exhausted, I do not know. Before the first tree is planted out the plat of ground should be enclosed by a high and substantial fence, even in these countries which have no fence laws, so that the trees, and vines when planted may be absolutely safe from the depredations of stock, which often in a single night so mar the beauty and symmetry of the trees that the true love; of trees would sooner see them dug up in order that he might again plant over aud train them to suit his fancy of what trees ought to be.

The fruit garden in our climate should

for himself and family, and at a time in when there are no other fresh green fruits.

The plants should be set out annually, as is done by the truck farmers around charleston, or the plants should be put out twelve inches apart in rows three or twelve inches apa

except where grown on hard or paved yards, to which poultry and pigs have free access, but different kinds of the Chickasaw plums should be produced in

the red Astracan, a native of Russia, one of our best summer apples.

Lime is essential to the health and long life of apple trees. Where it is wanting it should be liberally supplied, as it greatly improves the character of the fruit. Little trimming is required beyond properly balancing the head of the tree, the cutting out of dead wood and the cutting out of limbs where they are to much crowded.

sown amongst them, as is very apparent from the sppearance of the trees, not only when the crop is gathered, but long afterwards, and if the grain the sowed more than one year the trees commence dying out. After the trees commence bearing well the whole land, with a liberal supply of manure, should be devoted entirely to the benefit of the trees. The tops of the trees should be carefully thinned out so that the light and the air may pass freely through them, and in order that the roots may be kept vigorous and growing there should be no crossing or over-laping of limba. All kinds of fruits should be so planted that they be cultivated with the plough, as it is now cheaply and generally more thoroughly done in that way thum any other. Of all the small fruits the strawberry is the only one we would recommend for general cultivation. Dowing pronounced it "she most delicious and the most universally cultivated in Northern climates.

The plants are early and cheaply pro- wealth to the nation.

There is no fruit more highly appreciated during the summer than the peach, or one that contributes so much to healthfulness, or is more profitably grown. The proper culture requires that from one-half to two-thirds of the wood grown during the past year should be cut back, just before the buds commence swelling; in that way the vigor of the trees; the blooms are reduced to the same extent that the wood is cut back, and in that way the fruit is thinned out, and grows larger and matures better. And when the trees are properly cut back every year their heads will be low and spreading, and thereby completely shading the trunks of the trees. And during the fruit season there hall be not breaking down of long and tangintly limbs, thereby leaving the trees the more than the peach, or one that contributes so much to during the summer shan the glouding the summer than the peach, or one that contributes so much to two-thirds of the wood is cut back, just before the vide during the past year should be cut back, just before the vide durin be under a proper system of pruning. When the training is judiciously done the trees will come into bearing somer will produce more abundantly, and will

for himself and family, and at a time when there are no other fresh green fruits.

The plants should be set out annually, as is done by the truck farmers around Charleston, or the plants should be put out twelve inches apart in rows three or at three and one half feet wide, and they runners should be encouraged to occupy the centre space between the rows until the crop is matured and gathered, and the plants standisk in the centre fruit to that grown in the best portions of fruit to that grown in the best portions of

of it and the superior size and flavor of fruit to that grown in the best portions of the Middle States, and all the advantages are in favor of those grown in this State. No fruit is grown so extensively as the grape, which is a native of all temperate and tropical climates, and has been highly appreciated ever since Noah planted a vineyard. Wine was one of the promised blessings of Canaan, both for its fruit and the wine made therefrom. One great mistake has been in attempting to cultivate European varieties or One great mistake has been in attempting to cultivate European varieties or seedlings from them, instead of improving our native varieties both by planting seed and hybridizing; from which such sorts as the Delaware, the Concord, the Hartford Prolific and the Palmetto Chester have been produced, and should be in every garden. But the most valuable grape for us to grow is the Souppernong, and its varieties, such as the Thomas and the Flowers, which in any deep, porous soil, even in our poorest sand hills, produce enormous crops of good fruit. One vine of the Flowers grape, not more than from 20 to 30 years old, in Biaden County, N. C., produced one year over 300 gallons of wine.

We believe that Nature has not been more lavish of her gifts to any other pur-

more lavish of her gifts to any other por-tion of the world than sho has been to the Southern States. All the cereals and all the fruits grown in the Middle and all the fruits grown in the Middle and Northern States are grown easily and successfully in the South, except the cherry and some of the small fruits, and even these do well in our mountains, and many of the most valuable tropical fruits are successfully grown in our seaceast region. But we do not properly appreciate and improve our advantages. Fruits produced and shipped North are sold for largir profits, long before the great mass of our farmers have them for their own consumption, and those which they do have are ordinarily of the most inferior kinds, produced from seedlings exattered about in the cotton or corn fields, or in the fence jams. The very ease, cheapness and abundance with which the best fruits might be grown are leading causes

much cotton, corn and small grain.-With the same energy and skill applied that was in former years devoted to the cultivation of indigo, rice and long cotton, I believe the South would surpass in fruit growing any other portion of the world

à Prairie Fire.

Next to calamities like that the home-steader's wife told of, the great besetting fear of the settlers on the border—in all the new and thinly peopled portions of Kansas, in fact—is the coming of the au-tumn prairie fire, which so frequently meanages their stacks and cribs, their helpless stock, their stable and cabins, and even their lives. Were it not for its came, as follows:

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work of the settlers on the border—in all the new and thinly peopled portions of Kaussas, in fact—is the coming of the autum prairie fire, which so frequently menaces their stacks and cribs, their helpless stock, their stable and cabins, and even their lives. Were it not for its known danger and power of havoc, this tempest and scourge of fire would be a spectacle of commanding force and beauty. First, you will catch glimpses of what you take to be gray wisps of haze away off on the horizon, and watching, you will see these vagrant particles copen gradually, and gather into a definite volume of smoke, black, like a rain-cloud, and bronze about the edges. Then the strange, somber bulk starts forward across the prairie, and you hold your breath at sight of the rapid progress of it. IA mile in two minutes is not an exceptional rate of speed for a fire once fairly under way.) It halts an instant, you note, over a broad swale where there is standing water; but it is for an instant only. The next moment it reaches the upland again and dry grass; and directly it grasps a bett of the tall, thick blue stem, and the flame leaps suddenly and madly out above the smoke, then subsides again, and the black mass gross blacker than ever, and rolls higher and you can seen the burning grass, and hear; the distant roar of the fire—an awful roar, resembling the sound of artillery in heavy timber. And it is so calp im neediately about you that you do not so much as miss the ticking of your watch in your pocket; there is no breath of air assisting, and the sun is shining, and the sun shouther such as the control of air such as the contr n your pocket; there is no breath of air

he trees will come into bearing sooner, when they reach a wide extent of plowed land, and have to yield, sullenly, for lack continue in vigor such langer.

The only comies to which peach trees to farm, —Swibner for November.

A Young Lady Cured by Faith After Heing Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

A MODERN MIRACLE

One of the most marvelous cases of restoration to health ever made public is that of Miss Carrie F. Judd, daughter of Mr. O. K. Judd, for the past twenty-seven years in the American Express office, and who resides at No. 260 Connecticut street. From an account of the case written by the young lady to a friend we take the following entracts:

"On Jahuary 6, 1877, after a gradual decline of health, I was prostrated with an attack of nervous fever, proceeding from my spine, the result probably of a severa fall on a stone cidewalk several months before. My disease grew into settled spine difficulty, recompanied with hyperosthesia of my spine, hips, knees and ankles. So great was the sensitiveness of these portions of my body that it was impossible for myself even to touch them however lightly, and we often had to take means to prevent my clothes touching them. The nerves in my spine and large joints were so unnaturally alive that the first the fall that the means to prevent my spine and large joints were so unnaturally alive

touching them. The nerves in my spine and large joints were so unnaturally alive that they felt as if they were bare, and the slightest noise or jar in the room would cause them to vibrate, giving me great agony. I suffered such intense pain in my head that I could scarcely in the second search of the search pain in my head that I could scarcely live, and sometimes I could not even atir my eyelids. I could not endure a ray of light, and my sense of hearing was unnaturally acute. We were obliged to exclude everybody from the room excepting those who had the care of me. I became more and more helpless, until I could not turn over alone or move myself a particle in bed, though I helped myself as long as it was in any way rossible. as long as it was in any way possible. Every move had to be made for me with the greatest care. For eleven months I could not sit up at all, but at the end of could not sit up at all, but at the end of that time I began to improve slowly, and commenced sitting up a few moments each day. I continued to improve very slowly until the following aummer, when I was able to sit up part of the day, though I could not by my greatest exertions get able to help invself any. The only way in which I could be lifted from the bed to the chair was by being lifted under my arms, as I could endure no pressure on my spine. Owing to the very warm weather at that line, and to the fact of my over exerting myself when about in the cotton or corn fields, or increased about in the fence jams. The very ease, cheapmes and abundance with which the best fruits might be grown are leading causes will why we do not do it. Of late years more atteation is paid to planting grafted in and budded trees, but too many of them are purchased from traveling tree pedders. But it is too often the case they are planted out in rudest manner, and then, just as soon as they will bear it, their limbs are dut off so high that the tallest horse or mule off the farm may pass under them without touching the lower. Then ext thing is, to see that there shall not be a stalk of ecorn or cotton less grown on the land because trees have been planted out on it. Then the crops are to be ploughed sex calsaively for their benefit, and regard less of the roots of the trees, and finally it has stock of the farm ary turned into the fields, so they may have the run of them and of the trees during the fall and not the trees during the fall and the rand then the poor farmer will tell you that our climate and soil do not sult fruit growing. In my section of the salt first growing. In my section of the annul of the trees during the fall and irruit growing. In my section of the annul of the trees during the fall and their fruit was that it pretty much tell you that our climate and soil do not sult fruit growing. In my section of the fall ripened at the same time, that is just after their crops were laid by, when they had a happy time generally. We still have too many of their seedlings, without, the good times—all owing to time fact. The several months I had been their fruit was that it pretty much the good times—all owing to time fact. The tree of the previous difference of the pr

would be perfectly exhausted; I was so weak that the weight of my arms and limbs seemed to be dragging me to pieces, and this terrible strain was always constant. My pulse could scarcely be pieces, and this terrible strain was always constant. My pulse could scarcely be found, and I was not expected to live from one day to the next. About this time we heard of a colored lady, Mrs. Edward Mix, of Wolcottville, Conn., who performed wonderful cures by the power of prayer. At my request, sister Eva wroter her a few lines, telling her that I believed her great faith might avail for me if she would pray for my recovery. On Tuesday, February 25, her answer came, as follows:

WOLCOTTVILLE, CONN., Feb. 24, 1879.

much as miss the ticking of your watch in your pocket; there is no breath of air additional to sum is shining, and the sam is shining, and the savens above you are blue and placed. But the stillness will be broken soon. Theoneoming cloud is valy a few in less away now, and you easily trace the scarlet and terrific energy in its base; the smoke begins to hurt your eyes, loo, and then, all at once, the wind smites and staggers you, that appalling roar deaffens you and the sum is blotted out, and you are in a darkness as of a midnight without moon or star. It is an experitence of buts dozen seconds or so, this sudden plunge into darkness, though it seems at hour, and when you look out again you find that the fire has passed you a mileor more to your right, and is still rolling desperately onward; and there in its track are charred and amoldering stacks of hay, and an occasicual house affame and tottering to its fall, and a group of men and boys beating back the outer line of the fire with brash and old clothes, and sending forward little counter-free to meet it and if possible keep it at a safe distance. The creek may stop it and smother it when it gets there, though such a hope has mere chance for a warrant; sometimes these mignive orangmations vanitationes streams two grants and two grants and two grants and two grants and san rule they are offictually stayed only and a rule they are offictually stayed only and the first three is not be ruled to a substance of a surface of a warrant; sometimes these mignive orangmations vanitationes these mignive orangmations vanitationes and the walked from her chair to the bed, a side walked from her chair for the distance of about cight; feet, by taking held of my arms. The Lord streament on the counter-free to the counter from the summer before for two years and two months. The lord streament of the co "Mrs. Mix, you will perceive, quotes

look, it is pink and full of life.' Under March 1, 'This morning she drew on her stockings.' March 2, 'Her chest and laugs have been strong, sho has talked aloud a great deal, appetite good, color fresh and clear.' In about three weeks from the time I first commenced getting better I could walk all around the room with the burning steamship.

All that Byron paints of what was borne by the shipwreeked Scanning to without weeks I walked down stairs with a little assistance. I walked very steadily from the first. We could almost see my muscles fill out; still I suffered nothing from aching or lameness as would be naturally the case. The first pleasant day in April, I went out of doors and into a neighbor's. One can fully appreciate the fact of my walking, when I tell them that my spine and large joints had become so weakened by the hyperesthesis that they were like cartilage, and if by any human power I could have been placed upon my feet I should have been placed upon school. I have not taken a drop of medicine since February 25. My friends say that I look much better than I did before I was prostrated."

The above story is substantiated by her

father, her nurse and her friends, and Mr. Judd relates several other cases where persons have been cured apparently by prayer and faith. At the present time Miss Judd is enjoying excellent health, and is growing stronger daily.

A POMPEIAN BIRD STORY. Relies of the Canaries of Eighteen Hun-dred Years Ago. chamber commenced than, as I have already told you, a number of bronze and terra-cotta vessels, bronze fibule, brace-lets and rings, iron keys, kitchen uten-sils, and other articles of household use were found almost in a heap together near the door, and among them a considerable number of small earthenware pots, which I somewhat incredulously heard described as drinking cups for birds; but there soon followed abundant proof that this had been the shop of a seed mer-chant and seller of singing birds, and very little imagination was required to see the place as it was the day before the see the place as it was the day before the fatal cruption of 79. At first the room seemed to have been a mere receptacle for a miscellaneous collection of bronze and eartherware objects. There was no special character about it. The walls bore no traces of painting, but, as the clearing was continued, to the left of the door on entering a heap of millet-seed was found, so carbonized that on taking up a handful it flowed between one's fingers, for every grain was separate and distinct. It was taken away in basketfuls. Close to this a quantity of hempseed, and of what appeared to be small beank in the same well-preserved condition, were found, and among them considerable fragments of the sacks in which they had been kept, the fibre and texture

To judge from the state of those who siderable fragments of the sacks in which they shad been kept, the fibre and texture clearly distinguishable. Behind these heaps, and against the wall, more seed was dug out, mixed with pleces of carbonized wood, iron hinges and nails, and some iron hoops, evidently the remains of small barrels and bins which had been ranged on this side, while along the opposite wall a double row of terracotta sollæ fer holding grain was gradually revealed. Suddenly there arose a cry, "un scheletro," and the excitement became intense; but the bones were small—at first the seemed mere fragments, and then the Director exclaimed, amid quickly following laughter." ments, and then the Director exclaimed, amid quickly following laughter, "A chicken." Here the filling in had become somewhat solidified, and as it broke apart a complete skeleton was revealed. It was that of a little singing bird, entirely imbedded in the mass, and near it were fragments of other tiny hones. There could no longer be any doubt that the use of the little terra could no longer be any doubt that the use of the little terra could no longer be any doubt that the use of the little terra-cotta pots had been correctly described. It became clear why so many of them were four there, and that the number of pla bronze rings of about an inch and a half bronze rings of about an inch and a half in diameter, and pieces of fine chain-work discovered, had been used for hang-ing bird oage. But what connection had all those bronze vessels and orna-ments near the door with a seed and bird seller's shop? This riso soon became evident. As the excavators continued evident. As the excavators continued farther into the room, great masses of carbonized beams of wood were found, each somewhat inclined downward, and among them a quantity of fragments of intonace and stucco wall-facing, colored perphyry with a border of green and white. These were at once seen to be the remains of the floor of the room above with some of the plastering of its walls, and from the direction in which the beams were lying, it was evident that the floor had given way in the middle and

and from the direction in which the beams were lying, it was evident that the floor had given way in the middle and toward the door of the shop below, precipitating the greater part of the contents of the upper room in that direction, the remainder falling toward the middle, and it was here the clegant long-stemmed candelabrum was found among the masses and fragments of carbonized wood. Did the worthy bird-seller live above his shop? Did this candelabrum and the various bronze vases and other utensils form part of his domestic furniture? Who can tell? They were elegant in form, but for the most part unornamented, and not out of character with the requirements of a person of that condition. There were some finger-rings of bronze, but none of richer material; there was a strigil with a plain handle; there was a strigil with a plain handle; there was a strigil with a plain handle; there was me women's bracelets and fibulic of delicate workmanship, but only of bronze, some glass beads, and a delicate blue glass cup broken in pieces. The smaller terra-cotta vessels were all of the plainest workmanship. Among them were three small amphore with flat bottoms for standing on the table, and the bronzes were of the variety of size and form adapted to household purposes. Some were like jugs with one handle, others were in the form of flat oval tuzze with two handles, and one of these had two others of smaller size lying within it. There was one the exact counterpart of a pint-pot, several of flat shape like casseroles with a straight handle on one side, and some without handles, like deep bronze soup plates. Pempeii correspondence of the London Times.

- Lampasas (Texas) Dispatch: J. A. Adams, of East Lampasas, has invented a steam engine which may soon revolutionize the world. It is called the "totary steam engine," and is a wheel with a semi-circular steam chest attached to the rim, and the steam is let on to the wheel by a pipe connecting the boller and engine. No piston or piston rod, no cranks, no cogs, or other contrivances now in use are needed, but the steam is applied direct from the boller to the wheel, and the wheel is the engine. The escape and cut off are perfect and the "Totary engine" is suspended on a main shaft, to which any desired number of band wheels may be added. The inventor claims that this engine can be reversed instants proudly, and the steam is represented in the proposed it. And, to his finance represented in the proposed it. And, to his finance represented in the proposed it. the summer before) for two years and two months. During the same hour that months. During the same hour that prayer was being offered in my behalf, a great change was perceptible in my color, circulation and pulse. Referring to my diary, which Mrs. H. wrote, I find under the boller to the bed, and the wheel is the engine. The same walked from her chair to the bed, and the wheel is the engine of the wheel for the bed and wheels may be added. This invention of door to gift foot, by taking hold of my arms. The I and strengthens here were with the third and wheels may be added. This invention of a servery hour. Then under feel, 28, 'Il gave her a seminar-hath, and could not help but notice the through in the color of her then; instead of the yellow, dead

and Horrible Eugerings of those of the Crew and Passengers who Escaped from the Burning Steamship,

All that Byron paints of what was borne by the shipwrecked Spaniards in borne by the shipwrecked Spaniards in borne by the shipwrecked Spaniards in the pounds are manuscally like year.

Potatoes weighing four and a quarter pounds are manuscally like year.

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Potatoes weighing four and a quarter pounds are manuscally like year.

Potatoes weighing four and a quarter pounds are manuscally like year, it is deepended.

The heat of Texas a revenue of \$65,000.

A perfectly black old field in a caught in Davic Country, N. O.

The Nuevo Pojaro was no old-fishioned as a transport for troops. She was formed by the Nove Pojaro was not possessed in the same to the same and the use of same in the same and the same and the same and the same and the same in the same and the same

that the fright and confusion. Antensued were extreme. The survivors say that most of those on beard jumped directly into the sea. Some had clothes and others none; but equipped as they were nearly all made the leap. It was better, they doubtless thought, to trust even the treacherous waves than the more cruel flames behind them.

Some perished misearably by drowning at once. Others managed, as we infer from the reports, to drag together maser rials for a rough raft and to scramble upon it; and still others clumg to hencome and fragments of spars. While there they saw the steamship burn to the water's edge, while those who remained on board were consumed with her. But the condition of their shipmate on the raft was not much better. The raft was very low in the water, and now and again the sea made a clean breach over it. Whon this happened the poor wretches had to cling to the feat structure with all their strength; and as this strength with many was slender—what with firstly of the strength; and as this strength with many was slender—what with firstly of the strength; and as this strength with many was slender—what with firstly of the would see say workingman.

and devoured. There was one woman—the stewardess—and she held on with the help of her companions for some time, and so at last she pitched heading into the sea.

To judge from the state of those who contrived to live through the coming days and mights of agony it would be scarcely possible to exagge at the total and down the raft by the pittiles, waves their flesh is described as inwing them in some cases "entirely torn from their bodies."

They were nearly destitute too; the little food and water secured at the outset having been chiefly washed away. To hold on where they were was to andergo the martyrdom of hunger and thirst as well as the desperate buffets of the sea; to let go was to be drowned—as the ensient faite —or to be immolated by the sloures. The

as the desperate buffets of the sea; to let
go was to be drowned—as the ensiest fate
—or to be immolated by the shirts. The
boats had been dropped by the vin from
the davits. But all save one of those had
been dasaed to piecea. Five men escaped in this exception, the captain's
since.

Seventcen only of the ship's company
were saved, and they were saved, as often
appears to happen, as if by a miracle.
The English steamship Louise II, was on
her way from Algiers to New Oricans,
At 9 o'clock last Saturday evening sho
was passing through what is known as
the Old Bahams Channel, when the looknot came. It was very dark, and the watch on
deck tried to find out whence the voice
came. It was very dark, and the matter
was in a great degree one of chance,
the captain Voss was called, and he determined to go back on the track his ship
had-just described. In doing this the
Louise II, providentially went a 'trifle to
leeward of the place where the shipweeked are fully aroused in the cause
of have been heard and they could not
have been seen. By this happy circumstapee the seventeen arrivors were
picked up and their doleful history was
made known. The rescue occurred off
Puento de Catheran, which is about 120

as the desperate buffet of the said the said to prove the said the said.

The cleoring Legidarure was h desparts.

—The Georgis Legidarure was h desparts.

—The Georgis Legidarure was h desparts.

The Captain to he captain's

the Stop full was the custom to he was passing through the said to over \$150,000. In the

Knuie, 1,929 bills, were introduced, of the 1,248

bits of the was passing through the said to over \$150,000. In the

Knuie, 1,929 bills, were li

control people, at some of their profractions at the seventeen airrivors were picked up and their doleful listory was mails known. The rescue occurred off Puento de Cubra, which is about \$20 miles east of Cardenas, on the coast of Cubr, and the fire must have burst forth in the Bahama Straits, between the Passed on and Lobus Lights.

The manyl action of Capt. Voss, described with the Bahama Straits, between the Passed on and Lobus Lights.

The manyl sotion of Capt. Voss, described with the Bahama Straits, between the Passed on and Lobus Lights.

The manyl sotion of Capt. Voss, described with the serves especial recognition and praise, the was not content with picking up the fire persons whom he first found. Ho cruised about until the afternosis of the light, and was rewarded by "discovering twelve more. There is some slight diversity in the accounts—but in substance, the story as we have told is is probably accurate. Many shipmasters—proverbially impatient as is their cass at heing delayed on their way—would not have gone back when their answer to the Brast hallelicited no saudible response; and the fire of persons who was to sleep.

—It was late yesterday morning when any the world have kept persistently on it the work of mercy as this worthy gentleman did, especially when the chance was so slight that his time and labor would find a recompense of any kied soever. Capt. Voss consequently merits a bands one testimonial from the Spanish government, which will doubtless be awarded him after the customary form it auch cases, and he also merits what a may of his stamp will not value less, the thutks and admiration of all generous and ferility housand illegal votes were defined in Ohio by a systematically organized and metiodically sorked system of fradulent volung. At the lowest calculation thiny thousand illegal votes were defined in Ohio by a systematically organized and metiodically sorked systems of fradulent volung. At the lowest calculation thiny thousand illegal votes were defined in Ohio by a systematically

GENERAL NEUS SUMMARY.

Charleston's business last year nounted to \$55,000,000.

dimensited to \$55,000,000.

They are praying for rain in Northern and Northwest Texas.

Emigrants will absorb 10,000,000 acres of Western land this year.

The drummer's day visided the pounds are monom in the rain.

The drummer's day visided the State of Texas a revenue of \$65,000.

A perfectly black old field insic has been caught in Davic Country, N. C.

vo inshes of snow fell at Mt, Lor. Quebec, on the 25th of September.

Not a newspaper man in Houston, Tex., drieks anything stronger than watter.

ber.

— Georgia is said not to have a single milliorate, and yet is the most prospectous Southern State.

— Wild ten grows in abundance in Arkansas county, Ark., and the people will discard the Chinese article.

— The rise crop of Sauth Carolina for the year, is estimated at 44,000 tierces, and that of Georgia at 25,000 tierces, and that of Georgia at 25,000 tierces, and that of Georgia at 26,000 tierces, and that of Georgia at 26,000 tierces, and that of Georgia at 26,000 tierces, and that the Charleston Cotton Exchange astimate that the crop in this State will be about fwells per cour. below the average.

enthusiasm, that Bayard was the soblest ideal of statesmanship now living.

The Kaufman (Tex.) Tracs cays that fifty-six public free choose have been organized in the county for the pr. of yest; when fig. 1943 officing.

The Wilmington (N.C.) Far caris upon the hext legislature of the State to pass in act for the encounterent of sheep raising, which can be made most public able there.

The Treasurer of the United States reports that the total amount of standard silver dellars coined in \$59,757,700.

amount on hand, \$31,703,480; amount in direction, \$11,054,070.

On Friday morphog, 17th ult, on Dr. Rouge Wise's panisation, in the Horn's Creek section. Edgefield Co., a nearly man named Carry Ashley, was

same hiers.
— When Kearney sent up his card to Gen.
Grant the third time the "quiet man" remarked? "I would see any workingman
or any man to California, but I would not